



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

10/719,471

11/21/2003

Nicholas S. Huslak

030340 (BL0121US)

3633

36192 7590 02/10/2011

AT&T Legal Department - CC

Attn: Patent Docketing

Room 2A-207

One AT&T Way

Bedminster, NJ 07921

EXAMINER

RICHARDSON, THOMAS W

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2444

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

02/10/2011

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/719,471	Applicant(s) HUSLAK ET AL.	
	Examiner THOMAS RICHARDSON	Art Unit 2444	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 December 2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4,6,9-11 and 14-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4,6,9-11 and 14-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-947)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____. | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____. |
|--|---|

Brenner paragraph 20 for claim 1?

Argue the rest?

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-4, 9-11, and 14-17, 19-27 are pending for examination.

Claims 5- 8, 12, 13, and 18 are cancelled.

Claims 26 and 27 are newly added.

Claims 1-4, 6, 9-11, and 14-25 are rejected.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 and 15 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Amendments made to claims result in new grounds of rejection.

2. Applicant's arguments filed with respect to claim 16 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that cited references do not teach the limitations as claimed. Examiner disagrees.

3. As per claim 16, applicant argues that cited references do not teach "receiving... turbo boost automatic triggering criteria and turbo boost offer triggering criteria...defined by a user." As previously cited, Wong teaches that a type of data being sent may determine whether a rate control is turned on or off for transfer of the data (column 5, lines 27-40). As such, this automatic triggering criteria is stored at the network device to provide an increase in bandwidth for a file transfer. Thus, the device may trigger an increase in bandwidth automatically based on information regarding the data being sent. In addition, Rollins teaches that an offer criteria may be stored, and that in relation do a

data transfer, and user may click on a link to provide a bandwidth increase (column 3, lines 60-67). As such, an offer triggering criteria, such as a file transfer, may be made, such that when a file transfer is in place, a user may gain an increase in bandwidth from a server, and that increase is made with a user intervention with the server. Thus, the limitations as claimed are disclosed in previously cited art, as both an automatic triggering criteria is taught by Wong, and an offer triggering is taught by Rollins, the automatic triggering changing bandwidth without user intervention, and the offer triggering allowing a user the ability to click a link to incite an increase in bandwidth. As such, the previous rejection of claim 16 is maintained.

4. Applicant's arguments filed with respect to claims 17 and 20 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that previous rejection as being substantially the same as claim 15 is improper because "the features recited in claims 17 and 20 are vastly different than those recited in claim 17." Upon further review, examiner asserts that with regard to claim 17, except for the addition of presumably hardware elements making the claim a system claim, claim 17 recites limitations almost exactly as those presented in previous claim 15. In addition, with regard to claim 20, examiner asserts once again that except for elements showing a storage medium and program for enacting a method, the method is recited almost exactly as in the previously presented claim 15. Examiner fails to see any difference between previously presented claim 15 and claims 17 and 20 as previously and currently presented, either in functionality or in wording. As such, previous rejection of claims is maintained.

5. Applicant's arguments filed with respect to claim 21 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that cited references do not teach the limitations as claimed. Examiner disagrees.

6. Applicant argues that cited reference Brenner does not disclose any type of notification, as is asserted to be presented in claim 21. However, claim 21 as recited contains the limitation "receiving at least one of available network turbo boost triggering options, where the set of at least one available network turbo boost triggering options includes destination addresses for which high speed transfer on a network will be recommended, and one of being notified when a large incoming file is detected, being notified when a large outgoing file is detected, being notified when a destination address is on a list of high transmission rate applications, and being notified when a request is received from an application that typically requires downloading of application code data, where the application that typically requires downloading of application code data includes service packs, and software updates, where the list of high transmission rate applications includes video conferencing sites and gaming sites, and where the destination addresses include a gaming application address and a video conferencing address..." As previously cited, Brenner teaches a user preference for a request, and a network bandwidth increase with relation to the data being transferred and the user preferences (paragraph 20). In addition, Brenner teaches network triggering options for inciting the network bandwidth increase being information related to a specific file, including other context information, such as specifically the size of the file being requested. The server then may make a request to the client, notifying the client of the

possible bandwidth increase, and the client may respond to the request. As such, the client may be notified when a file is being transferred, and the user station may accept or decline a bandwidth increasing offer based on the notification from the network device. As such, the rejection of claim 21 is maintained.

7. Arguments presented with respect to claim 24 are substantially the same as those presented with respect to claim 21. As such, examiner relies on arguments presented with respect to claim 21, and previous rejection of claim 24 is maintained.

8. Applicant's arguments filed with respect to claims 26 and 27 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that no cited references teach newly added claim limitations. Examiner disagrees, as shown below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

10. Claims rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 7 113 479, Wong et al and US 6 738 348, Rollins.

11. As per claim 16, Wong teaches a method of providing a network turbo boost service, the method comprising:

receiving at a service provider system an at least one turbo boost automatic triggering criteria of a plurality of turbo boost automatic triggering criteria and one or more turbo boost offer triggering criteria of a plurality of turbo boost offer triggering criteria associated with a user (column 5, lines 27-40, where the type of data may determine whether the rate control is turned off);

monitoring at the service provider system a network for a task that meets one of an at least one turbo boost offer triggering criteria of the plurality of turbo boost offer triggering criteria and an at least one turbo boost automatic triggering criteria of the plurality of turbo boost automatic triggering criteria (column 5, lines 27-40, where the ARL of the network device may snoop packets to determine what type of data is to be sent);

invoking the network turbo boost service for the task, wherein the turbo triggering criteria includes one of when a large incoming file is detected; when a large outgoing file is detected, when a destination address is on a list of high transmission rate applications and when a request is received from an application that requires downloading of application code data (column 5, lines 27-40, where if the data type is determined to be high bandwidth, the switch may eliminate the rate control); and

if the monitoring results in locating a task that meets the at least one turbo boost automatic triggering criteria of the plurality of turbo boost automatic triggering criteria then invoking the network turbo boost service for the task that meets the at least one automatic triggering criteria (column 5, lines 27-40, where if the data type is determined to be high bandwidth, the switch may eliminate the rate control);

wherein an application-based trigger may be generated independent of information about a current traffic load on the network (column 5, lines 15-41, where the subscriber may request an HDTV signal such that the bandwidth required is greater than that current available, and the system may respond by increasing bandwidth).

Wong does not expressly teach a user requesting the turbo boost service. Rollins teaches a bandwidth on demand system comprising:

receiving at a service provider system turbo boost triggering criteria, at least one of the turbo boost triggering criteria defined by a user of the network turbo boost service, the turbo boost triggering criteria received via a user interface provided by the network turbo boost service (column 3, lines 60-67, where a user may determine when a bandwidth increase is necessary, and may click a link provided to invoke the increase of bandwidth in the system); and

invoking by the service provider system the network turbo boost service for the task (column 3, lines 60-67, where a user may determine when a bandwidth increase is necessary, and may click a link provided to invoke the increase of bandwidth in the system).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a separate network device including user triggers such as taught by Rollins in a bandwidth increasing system such as taught by Wong. Wong's system generally teaches a network device including a rate control unit. Rollins generally teaches a network monitoring device that that may add or delete bandwidth based on a user request (column 3, lines 60-67). It would be beneficial in a network system such as that taught by Wong to utilize an external network monitor such as that taught by Rollins, as Rollins's network monitor allows a unit to send a request for higher bandwidth on a connection. This allows the monitor to dynamically adjust bandwidth with user determined functionality within a system and balance traffic within the network.

12. As per claim 17, Wong teaches a system of providing a network turbo boost service, the system comprising:

a service provider system in communication with a network (Figure 1, server 110), the service provider system comprising:

receiving at a service provider system one or more turbo boost triggering criteria of a plurality of turbo boosts triggering criteria associated with a user (column 5, lines 27-40, where the type of data may determine whether the rate control is turned off);

monitoring at the service provider system a network for a task that meets a turbo boost triggering criteria (column 5, lines 27-40, where the ARL of the network device may snoop packets to determine what type of data is to be sent);

and invoking the network turbo boost service for the task (column 5, lines 27-40, where if the data type is determined to be high bandwidth, the switch may eliminate the rate control);

wherein a network-based trigger may be generated independent of information about a current traffic load on the network (column 5, lines 15-41, where the subscriber may request an HDTV signal such that the bandwidth required is greater than that current available, and the system may respond by increasing bandwidth).

Wong does not expressly teach a user requesting the turbo boost service. Rollins teaches a bandwidth on demand system comprising:

receiving at a service provider system turbo boost triggering criteria, at least one of the turbo boost triggering criteria defined by a user of the network turbo boost service, the turbo boost triggering criteria received via a user interface provided by the

network turbo boost service (column 3, lines 60-67, where a user may determine when a bandwidth increase is necessary, and may click a link provided to invoke the increase of bandwidth in the system); and

invoking by the service provider system the network turbo boost service for the task (column 3, lines 60-67, where a user may determine when a bandwidth increase is necessary, and may click a link provided to invoke the increase of bandwidth in the system).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a separate network device including user triggers such as taught by Rollins in a bandwidth increasing system such as taught by Wong. Wong's system generally teaches a network device including a rate control unit. Rollins generally teaches a network monitoring device that that may add or delete bandwidth based on a user request (column 3, lines 60-67). It would be beneficial in a network system such as that taught by Wong to utilize an external network monitor such as that taught by Rollins, as Rollins's network monitor allows a unit to send a request for higher bandwidth on a connection. This allows the monitor to dynamically adjust bandwidth with user determined functionality within a system and balance traffic within the network.

13. As per claim 19, Wong-Rollins further teaches the network is a broadband network (Wong, column 1, lines 30-35).

14. Claim 20 is substantially the same as claim 17, directed toward a computer program product rather than a system. Wong teaches that the method is enacted on a

computer system, which inherently includes a programmed device, as is well known in the art (abstract). Claim 20 is therefore rejected under the same basis as claim 17.

15. Claims rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 7 113 479, Wong et al and US 6 738 348, Rollins as applied to claim 15 above, and further in view of US 2004/0215806, Brenner et al.

16. As per claim 1, Wong teaches a method of providing a network turbo boost service, the method comprising:

receiving at a service provider system turbo boost triggering criteria (column 5, lines 27-40, where the type of data may determine whether the rate control is turned off);

monitoring, at the service provider, a network for a task that meets a turbo boost triggering criteria (column 5, lines 27-40, where the ARL of the network device may snoop packets to determine what type of data is to be sent); and

if the monitoring results in locating a task that meets the at least one of the turbo boost triggering criteria then automatically invoking by the service provider system the network turbo boost service for the task (column 5, lines 27-40, where if the data type is determined to be high bandwidth, the switch may eliminate the rate control);

wherein the turbo boost criteria includes a network-based trigger (column 5, lines 15-41, where the subscriber may request an HDTV signal such that the bandwidth required is greater than that current available, and the system may respond by increasing bandwidth).

Wong does not expressly teach a user providing a trigger for enacting bandwidth increase. Rollins teaches a bandwidth on demand system comprising:

receiving at a service provider system turbo boost triggering criteria, at least one of the turbo boost triggering criteria defined by a user of the network turbo boost service, the turbo boost triggering criteria received via a user interface provided by the network turbo boost service (column 3, lines 60-67, where a user may determine when a bandwidth increase is necessary, and may click a link provided to invoke the increase of bandwidth in the system); and

invoking by the service provider system the network turbo boost service for the task (column 3, lines 60-67, where a user may determine when a bandwidth increase is necessary, and may click a link provided to invoke the increase of bandwidth in the system).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a separate network device including user triggers such as taught by Rollins in a bandwidth increasing system such as taught by Wong. Wong's system generally teaches a network device including a rate control unit. Rollins generally teaches a network monitoring device that that may add or delete bandwidth based on a user request (column 3, lines 60-67). It would be beneficial in a network system such as that taught by Wong to utilize an external network monitor such as that taught by Rollins, as Rollins's network monitor allows a unit to send a request for higher bandwidth on a connection. This allows the monitor to dynamically adjust bandwidth with user determined functionality within a system and balance traffic within the network.

Neither Wong nor Rollins expressly teaches the turbo boost criteria defined by a user in response to an event. Brenner teaches a bandwidth allocation system comprising:

wherein a portion of the turbo boost triggering criteria is defined by the service provider system, the portion of the turbo boost triggering criteria defined by the service provider system is stored in a default preference list, wherein at least one of the turbo boost triggering criteria in the default preference list is modifiable by the user, and at least one of the turbo boost triggering criteria in the default preference list is not modifiable by the user (paragraph 20, where the user preferences may be stored at the proxy server, the user settings being either preconfigured or may respond to a user configuration response).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the ability for the user to select whether to increase the bandwidth such as taught by Brenner in a bandwidth on demand system such as that taught by Wong. Wong's system generally allows the network to increase bandwidth in response to a file type. Brenner's system provides similar functionality with the added benefit of allowing the user to decide whether to increase the bandwidth at a minimal cost in response to a network device suggestion. This would be beneficial in a system such as Wong's, as it would allow the user to have the option to increase the download speed of a program or file at a minimal cost (Brenner, paragraph 11).

17. As per claim 2, Wong-Rollins-Brenner further teaches a user-client based trigger (Rollins, column 3, lines 60-67, where a user may determine when a bandwidth

increase is necessary, and may click a link provided to invoke the increase of bandwidth in the system).

18. As per claim 3, Wong-Rollins-Brenner further teaches the network-based trigger includes at least one of:

detecting an incoming file that is larger than a pre-selected size; and detecting a destination address that is on a list of high transmission rate applications (Wong, column 5, lines 43-45, where the rate limiting determination may be made with regard to the subscriber).

19. As per claim 4, Wong-Rollins-Brenner further teaches the user-client based trigger includes at least one of detecting that the user has requested the network turbo boost service, detecting an outgoing file that is larger than a pre-selected size, and detecting a file transfer time that is larger than a pre-selected time (Rollins, column 3, lines 60-67, where a user may determine when a bandwidth increase is necessary, and may click a link provided to invoke the increase of bandwidth in the system).

20. As per claim 9, Wong-Rollins-Brenner further teaches the user is an application program (Wong, column 5, lines 15-25, where the user orders an HDTV program. It is well known in the art that ordering programs takes place via a local or remote application program).

21. As per claim 10, Wong-Rollins-Brenner further teaches the user is user client software (Wong, column 5, lines 15-25, where the user orders an HDTV program. It is well known in the art that ordering programs takes place via a software interface).

22. As per claim 11, Wong-Rollins-Brenner further teaches the task includes at least one of accessing a website, downloading and uploading data, streaming audio content and streaming video content (Wong, column 5, lines 15-25, where the user orders an HDTV program).

23. As per claim 26, Wong-Rollins-Brenner further teaches detecting a destination address that is on a list of high transmission rate applications (Brenner, paragraphs 19-20, where the request is made to a specific client and a specific file transfer, thus the client is determined on the basis of data transfer information, which is known in the art to be file and destination information).

24. As per claim 27, Wong-Rollins-Brenner further teaches detecting a file transfer time that is larger than a pre-selected time (Brenner, paragraph 20, where a download time may be utilized to determine an bandwidth increasing offer).

25. As per claim 15, Wong teaches a method of providing a network turbo boost service, the method comprising:

receiving at a service provider system one or more turbo boost triggering criteria of a plurality of turbo boosts triggering criteria associated with a user (column 5, lines 27-40, where the type of data may determine whether the rate control is turned off);

monitoring at the service provider system a network for a task that meets a turbo boost triggering criteria (column 5, lines 27-40, where the ARL of the network device may snoop packets to determine what type of data is to be sent);

and invoking the network turbo boost service for the task (column 5, lines 27-40, where if the data type is determined to be high bandwidth, the switch may eliminate the rate control);

wherein a network-based trigger may be generated independent of information about a current traffic load on the network (column 5, lines 15-41, where the subscriber may request an HDTV signal such that the bandwidth required is greater than that current available, and the system may respond by increasing bandwidth).

Wong does not expressly teach a user requesting the turbo boost service. Rollins teaches a bandwidth on demand system comprising:

receiving at a service provider system turbo boost triggering criteria, at least one of the turbo boost triggering criteria defined by a user of the network turbo boost service, the turbo boost triggering criteria received via a user interface provided by the network turbo boost service (column 3, lines 60-67, where a user may determine when a bandwidth increase is necessary, and may click a link provided to invoke the increase of bandwidth in the system); and

invoking by the service provider system the network turbo boost service for the task (column 3, lines 60-67, where a user may determine when a bandwidth increase is necessary, and may click a link provided to invoke the increase of bandwidth in the system).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a separate network device including user triggers such as taught by Rollins in a bandwidth increasing system such as taught by Wong. Wong's system generally

teaches a network device including a rate control unit. Rollins generally teaches a network monitoring device that that may add or delete bandwidth based on a user request (column 3, lines 60-67). It would be beneficial in a network system such as that taught by Wong to utilize an external network monitor such as that taught by Rollins, as Rollins's network monitor allows a unit to send a request for higher bandwidth on a connection. This allows the monitor to dynamically adjust bandwidth with user determined functionality within a system and balance traffic within the network. Neither Wong nor Rollins expressly teaches the turbo boost criteria defined by a user in response to an event. Brenner teaches a bandwidth allocation system comprising:

wherein a portion of the turbo boost triggering criteria is defined by the service provider system, the portion of the turbo boost triggering criteria defined by the service provider system is stored in a default preference list, wherein at least one of the turbo boost triggering criteria in the default preference list is modifiable by the user, and at least one of the turbo boost triggering criteria in the default preference list is not modifiable by the user (paragraph 20, where the user preferences may be stored at the proxy server, the user settings being either preconfigured or may respond to a user configuration response).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the ability for the user to select whether to increase the bandwidth such as taught by Brenner in a bandwidth on demand system such as that taught by Wong. Wong's system generally allows the network to increase bandwidth in response to a file type. Brenner's system provides similar functionality with the added benefit of allowing

the user to decide whether to increase the bandwidth at a minimal cost in response to a network device suggestion. This would be beneficial in a system such as Wong's, as it would allow the user to have the option to increase the download speed of a program or file at a minimal cost (Brenner, paragraph 11).

26. As per claim 14, Wong-Rollins-Brenner further teaches the task is executed without the turbo boost if the user does not respond to the offer to invoke a network turbo boost service for the task within a pre-selected time interval (Brenner, paragraph 20, where the user station may discard or accept the offer).

27. As per claim 21, Wong teaches a method of providing a network turbo boost service, the method comprising:

receiving in a service provider system one or more turbo boost triggering criteria of a plurality of turbo boost triggering criteria associated with a user (column 5, lines 27-40, where the type of data may determine whether the rate control is turned off);

monitoring, at the service provider, a network for a task that meets an at least one turbo boost triggering criteria of the plurality of turbo boost triggering criteria (column 5, lines 27-40, where the ARL of the network device may snoop packets to determine what type of data is to be sent); and

if the monitoring results in locating a task that meets the at least one of the turbo boost triggering criteria then automatically invoking by the service provider system the network turbo boost service for the task (column 5, lines 27-40, where if the data type is determined to be high bandwidth, the switch may eliminate the rate control);

wherein an application-based trigger may be generated independent of information about a current traffic load on the network (column 5, lines 15-41, where the subscriber may request an HDTV signal such that the bandwidth required is greater than that current available, and the system may respond by increasing bandwidth). Wong does not expressly teach a user requesting the turbo boost service. Rollins teaches a bandwidth on demand system comprising:

receiving at a service provider system turbo boost triggering criteria, at least one of the turbo boost triggering criteria defined by a user of the network turbo boost service, the turbo boost triggering criteria received via a user interface provided by the network turbo boost service (column 3, lines 60-67, where a user may determine when a bandwidth increase is necessary, and may click a link provided to invoke the increase of bandwidth in the system); and

invoking by the service provider system the network turbo boost service for the task (column 3, lines 60-67, where a user may determine when a bandwidth increase is necessary, and may click a link provided to invoke the increase of bandwidth in the system).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a separate network device including user triggers such as taught by Rollins in a bandwidth increasing system such as taught by Wong. Wong's system generally teaches a network device including a rate control unit. Rollins generally teaches a network monitoring device that that may add or delete bandwidth based on a user request (column 3, lines 60-67). It would be beneficial in a network system such as that

taught by Wong to utilize an external network monitor such as that taught by Rollins, as Rollins's network monitor allows a unit to send a request for higher bandwidth on a connection. This allows the monitor to dynamically adjust bandwidth with user determined functionality within a system and balance traffic within the network. Neither Wong nor Rollins an application system providing a trigger for enacting bandwidth increase. Brenner teaches a computer program product providing a network turbo boost service, the computer program product comprising:

a storage medium readable by a processing circuit and storing instructions for execution by the processing circuit for facilitating a method (claim 16) comprising:

receiving a set of one or more available network turbo boost triggering options, where the set of one or more available network turbo boost triggering options include destination addresses for which high speed transfer will be recommended, and one of being notified when a large incoming file is detected, being notified when a large outgoing file is detected, being notified when a destination address is on a list of high transmission rate applications, and being notified when a request is received from an application that typically requires downloading of application code data, where the application that typically requires downloading of application code data includes service packs, and software updates, where the list of high transmission rate applications includes video conferencing sites and gaming sites, and where the destination addresses include a gaming application address and a video conferencing address (paragraph 20, where the server receives the request and determines information related to that request and the requester);

offering the available network turbo boost triggering options to a user (paragraph 20, where the server offers increased bandwidth to the user);

detecting selection of a network turbo boost triggering option by the user (paragraph 20, where the user preferences are made to the server); and

communicating the selection of the network turbo boost triggering option to a network service provider system (paragraph 20, where the user preferences are made to the server).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the ability for the user to select whether to increase the bandwidth such as taught by Brenner in a bandwidth on demand system such as that taught by Wong.

Wong's system generally allows the network to increase bandwidth in response to a file type. Brenner's system provides similar functionality with the added benefit of allowing the user to decide whether to increase the bandwidth at a minimal cost in response to a network device suggestion. This would be beneficial in a system such as Wong's, as it would allow the user to have the option to increase the download speed of a program or file at a minimal cost (Brenner, paragraph 11).

28. As per claim 22, Wong-Rollins-Brenner further teaches the offering the available network turbo boost triggering options to a user is performed via a graphical user interface (Brenner, claim 16).

29. As per claim 23, Wong-Rollins-Brenner further teaches the offering the available network turbo boost triggering options to a user is performed via a textual user interface

(Brenner, paragraph 20, where a screen may be displayed to retrieve user configuration).

30. As per claim 24, Wong teaches a method of providing a network turbo boost service, the method comprising:

receiving in a service provider system one or more turbo boost triggering criteria of a plurality of turbo boost triggering criteria associated with a user (column 5, lines 27-40, where the type of data may determine whether the rate control is turned off);

monitoring, at the service provider, a network for a task that meets an at least one turbo boost triggering criteria of the plurality of turbo boost triggering criteria (column 5, lines 27-40, where the ARL of the network device may snoop packets to determine what type of data is to be sent); and

if the monitoring results in locating a task that meets the at least one of the turbo boost triggering criteria then automatically invoking by the service provider system the network turbo boost service for the task (column 5, lines 27-40, where if the data type is determined to be high bandwidth, the switch may eliminate the rate control);

wherein an application-based trigger may be generated independent of information about a current traffic load on the network (column 5, lines 15-41, where the subscriber may request an HDTV signal such that the bandwidth required is greater than that current available, and the system may respond by increasing bandwidth).

Wong does not expressly teach a user requesting the turbo boost service. Rollins teaches a bandwidth on demand system comprising:

receiving at a service provider system turbo boost triggering criteria, at least one of the turbo boost triggering criteria defined by a user of the network turbo boost service, the turbo boost triggering criteria received via a user interface provided by the network turbo boost service (column 3, lines 60-67, where a user may determine when a bandwidth increase is necessary, and may click a link provided to invoke the increase of bandwidth in the system); and

invoking by the service provider system the network turbo boost service for the task (column 3, lines 60-67, where a user may determine when a bandwidth increase is necessary, and may click a link provided to invoke the increase of bandwidth in the system).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize a separate network device including user triggers such as taught by Rollins in a bandwidth increasing system such as taught by Wong. Wong's system generally teaches a network device including a rate control unit. Rollins generally teaches a network monitoring device that that may add or delete bandwidth based on a user request (column 3, lines 60-67). It would be beneficial in a network system such as that taught by Wong to utilize an external network monitor such as that taught by Rollins, as Rollins's network monitor allows a unit to send a request for higher bandwidth on a connection. This allows the monitor to dynamically adjust bandwidth with user determined functionality within a system and balance traffic within the network.

Neither Wong nor Rollins an application system providing a trigger for enacting bandwidth increase. Brenner teaches a computer program product providing a network turbo boost service, the computer program product comprising:

a storage medium readable by a processing circuit and storing instructions for execution by the processing circuit for facilitating a method (claim 16) comprising:

receiving a set of one or more available network turbo boost triggering options, where the set of one or more available network turbo boost triggering options include destination addresses for which high speed transfer will be recommended, and one of being notified when a large incoming file is detected, being notified when a large outgoing file is detected, being notified when a destination address is on a list of high transmission rate applications, and being notified when a request is received from an application that typically requires downloading of application code data, where the application that typically requires downloading of application code data includes service packs, and software updates, where the list of high transmission rate applications includes video conferencing sites and gaming sites, and where the destination addresses include a gaming application address and a video conferencing address (paragraph 20, where the server receives the request and determines information related to that request and the requester);

offering the available network turbo boost triggering options to a user (paragraph 20, where the server offers increased bandwidth to the user);

detecting selection of a network turbo boost triggering option by the user (paragraph 20, where the user preferences are made to the server); and

communicating the selection of the network turbo boost triggering option to a network service provider system (paragraph 20, where the user preferences are made to the server).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the ability for the user to select whether to increase the bandwidth such as taught by Brenner in a bandwidth on demand system such as that taught by Wong. Wong's system generally allows the network to increase bandwidth in response to a file type. Brenner's system provides similar functionality with the added benefit of allowing the user to decide whether to increase the bandwidth at a minimal cost in response to a network device suggestion. This would be beneficial in a system such as Wong's, as it would allow the user to have the option to increase the download speed of a program or file at a minimal cost (Brenner, paragraph 11).

31. As per claim 25, Wong-Rollins-Brenner further teaches receiving is in response to a request from the user system (Brenner, paragraph 11, where the user request is sent by the user).

Conclusion

32. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to THOMAS RICHARDSON whose telephone number is (571) 270-1191. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday, 11am-6pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Vaughn can be reached on (571) 272-3922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Application/Control Number: 10/719,471
Art Unit: 2444

Page 26

TR
/William C. Vaughn, Jr./
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2444